ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24. 1852. The Intelligencer.

p.Kanawha county, says: Charlesproving, but exalted ideas as to of real estate will very much re-revenents. Wheat is somewhat he frost, but still promises an Vegetraion is two weeks

ales, which were slightly nipped, but the

the tiver, to discuss the Congressional sance, it is shown that this county or why it should not put forth any balance the account. The Cadiz showing that most of the Equiliem. Perhaps we should say a smicle is of a defensive character. ly favored locality which it has been BELMONT COUNTY.

panin flaggles, U. S. Senator, as Caldwell, Representative, in Patterson, Representative, in Patterson, Representative, in Jamines, Representative, in Davenport, Representative, in Davenport, Representative, is Alexander, Jr., Representative, iamin S. Cowen, Representative, iam Kennon, Jr., Representative, an Shannon, Representative, an Shannon, Representative. Wilson Shannon, Representative. Thomas C. Theaker, Representative. Larenzo Danford, Representative. JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Benjamin Tappan, U. S. Senator, John C. Wight, Representative, John M. Goodenow, Representative, Humphrey H. Leavitt, Representative. denry Swearengen, Representative. William McCauslin , Representative. Andrew Smart, Representative, J. T. Uplegraff, Representative,

James M. Bell, Representative. James M. nen, hepresentative. Jaac Parish, Representative. Nathan Etans, Representative. C. J. Albright, Representative. William Lawrence, Representative. Joseph W. White, Representative. HARRISON COUNTY.

baniel Kilzore, Representative. John A. Bingham, Representative,

br. John T. Hodgen, of St. Louis, in dumns. As a matter of interest to is old friends and acquaintances at el and where as a youth he attracted are distinctly characterized his subsece from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. It Hodgen, and Bethany college van point to sim as the mother of the Gracchi pointed a ker sons—as one of her "jewels." Says John T. Hodgen is dead. He was

He was not among our mil-e. He was not first among success-icy changers and rich peddlers in openy. He was not first, or even fiftieth, what calls itself "best society." He was at first, or even last, in politics. He was a among what, with modern fawning to mong what, with modern fawning to y, is called our "most eminently re-able citizens," He was not prominent factor. Yet he was our first citizen, and heart, and soul; in science, ect, and work; in the vastness, self-ine, and importance of his labor to sind, he was, beyond doubt, the first work. I have the self-ter of St. hours.

great reputation. Nor was Dr. fame bound by the limits of this is native land. Wherever modern nents in the science of surgery wil

There was a peculiar fitness in his choice of medicine as his life-work. No man ever united a more tender heart to a wiser head than the great physician. The cry of human suffering rang in his earst and called him to battle for humanity against discuse. His science was exerted for the suffering of all conditions; loftly indifferent was the whether that suffering was lodged on the cot of a charity hospitul or clothed in silks or eider down. Take him for all and all, the was a man, we ne'er shall look upon his like again. He is dead after over a quarter of a century of work for men, and when his friends recall the tender sympathy, the lowing kindness, the sectomes of his life, little wonder it is that we lived in this bereavement a loss which the years may alleviate, but will not neover from affectionate memory.

No Milk for Your Coffee

cows on sugar corn meal. asisting of the residue left Sherman deprecated the discussion of the six the glucose from corn. It merits of the measure, but urged the necesonly about one-qua no prospect of stapping the practice.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN

Southerners Proclaim for the "Great Commoner"-Arthur Not in the Field-lily Predilections are Uncertain.

Special Distatch to the Intelligencer.

Washington, May 4.—The impression is

ex-Secretary Blaine, and that he carnestly desires the "Great Commoner" to accept If the offer has been made, it is safe to say the honor will be declined. Blaine is a candidate for the Presidency in 1884, and, 380 99. if the sentiment at the National Capital is correct, he will carry the coming national convention. The ex-secretary is non-communicative: he is as silent as the Sphynx. Meanwhile, he entertains most hospitably. Mr. Blaine is worth from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000—made

in railroad speculations. He is to-day the foremost man at the Capital. He is not only popular with Republicans; he is also very popular with Southern Democrats. Mr. Ellis, of Louisiana, one of the most gifted men on the Democratic side, is an enthusiastic Blaine man. Severassure uninjured. Apples, also, are all al of the Virginia delegation coincide with at A large amount of corn will be Mr. Ellis. The general impression that

President Arthur is aiming to handicap Blaine is, probably, unfounded. Gen. Arthur does not expect to be the Repub lican nominee for President in 1884, nor is he trimming sails for Conkling or Grant. The relations between the President and ex-Secretary Blaine are, seemingly, most

Siemens open-hearth steel patent were given leave, to-day, to file a supplemental brief with the House patents committee So the decision on the case is postponed two weeks. It will be adverse to the ex-

tension of the patent then.

The House patents committee to-day decided to postpone the Steam Shovel case one week in order to give the applicants for extension a chance to file a supplemen-tal brief. This decision will also be ad-

The Whisky Ring.

Washington, May 4.—Senator Voorhees resolution, for a committee of investigation into the alleged corrupt, or improper, influences concerning the flouse bill now before the finance committee, amending the laws in regard to distilled spirits in

Mr. Windom moved an amendment providing for an investigation as to whether any money had been raised, by contribu-tions or otherwise, from parties interested, to secure the passage or defeat of the bill, and if so, for what uses it had been ex-

to secure the passage or defeat of the bill, and if so, for what uses it had been expended.

Mr. Voorhees accepted the amendment and said that he had offered the resolution because of newspaper aspersions upon himself, as a member of the finance committee. He had never been approached on the subject, nor even asked how he would vote on the Carlisle bill, as it came from the House, but he had been well known as one of its supporters.

Messrs. Bayard, Morrill, Harris, and Beck, of the finance committee, with Vest and Ingalls, asserted their confidence in the personal and official honesty of Mr. Voorhees; they regarded the charges as unworthy of further notice. Each speaker concurred in the view that the Senate could not afford to occupy the public time to the exclusion of legislative business, upon anonymous newspaper accusations.

It was unanimously resolved in favor of an immediate and thorough investigation, in view of the statement made by Mr. Windom, that he had received information, which he believed, that enormous sums of money had been raised by the so called whisky-ring to procure the passage of the bill through Congress. He said that he could not vouch for the information, but it was such as to compel him to propose an inquiry into the matter. He beof the bit tarough congress. He said that he could not vouch for the information, but it was such as to compel him to pro-pose an inquiry into the matter. He be-lieved, if the resolution passed, that the country would, within a few years, be shocked by the development of the operasignificance the ring of two or three tionists admit, he said, that in years ago. A large amount was now due on whisky in boad, he said, and the bill proposed in substance to destroy these bor, our manufacturers could compete with bonds and give the complication a change the world. The reduction of the tariff for

sonal insinuations against the Senator from Indiana were too insignificant to deserve notice, but he wanted to go to the botton of the charges to which he now calle Mr. Ferry, a member of the finance com-

Mr. Ferry, a member of the finance committee, after announcing that he was opposed to the bill, expressed himself favorably to the inquiry proposed by Mr. Windom but adverse to any action which would tend to dignify the utterly unwarranted reflection upon his colleague, (Mr. Voorhees), whose personal honesty and high character he had always appreciated and admired.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, read a telegram from J. W. Atherton, of Louisville, Ky., who, he said, had been given as the authority for the accusations against Mr. Voorhees, disclaiming all responsibility therefor, and adding his statements and opinions concerning the whisky legislation, that it had been greatly exaggerated and misrepresented. Mr. Beck then asserted his belief in the entire honesty and propriety of the proposed legislation as heat upon the only true honesty and propriety of the proposed legislation as base upon the only true principal of laxation, namely, consump-tion. He denied what he construed as a charge made by Mr. Windom, that men, whose business was affected by it, whether charge made by Art. Window, that meny whose business was affected by it, whether living in Kentucky or anywhere else, were seeking to build up a ring. Their business was as honest as that of the Senator from Minnesota or that of any other man and he denied the right of that Senator to impute to them any improper parpose. In view of the Senator's charge, he (Beck) would insist upon the fallest and most thorough investigation, though he knew that the House ways and means committee had unanimously reported a bill favorably, actuated by purest motives. The reputation of the members of that committee stood as high as that of the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. Windom interposed to express the hope that the Senator from & entirely had not understood him as saying that any member of the Senator from & entucky had not understood him as saying that any member of the Senator from & entucky had not understood him as saying that any member of the Senator from & entucky had not understood him as saying that any member of the Senator from & entucky had not understood him as saying that any member of the Senator from & entucky had not understood him the public that the bild understood him as the ball of the senator from & entucky had not understood him the public that the ball understood him the ball understood him the ball understood him the ball understood him

cerned in any ring.

Mr. Beck replied that that he did under Mr. Beek replied that has no did ander-stand that that was the very charge made and that Mr. Windom had also intimated that every opponent of the bill would be arting in the interest of a fraud.

Mr. Windom—"I merely said there was a ring outside of these halls, and I say, fur-ther, that the bill passed the House with-out debate.

sity for inquiry into the facts as stated by Mr. Windom.

Sir. Windom.

No read by Mr. Back, which he regarded as a succinct exoneration of himleft, but at the expiration of no previous session will so many bills remain unacted purposes the closing day of the first session of the Forty-seventh Congress.

self, he would leave the disposition of the resolution to the pleasure of the Senate." After further discussion, Mr. Windom withdrew his amendment, with notice that he would renew it to-morrow as an inde-pendent proposition, and the resolution was then postponed indefinitely, without objection.

secretary of the Treasury was laid before states and territories the total was \$68,072,

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, was again before the House committee on foreign affairs to-day. He testified as follows:

He early became interested in the subject of the Inter-Occanic Canal. De Lessage thought that with a proper policy.

seps thought that with a proper policy towards Peru on the part of this country and her integrity, that the territory might be preserved; and that an affiance with her might be of great value to this country. He believed in the strongest assertion of the Monroe doctrine.

Senator Blair said that he had requested Mr. Blain to incurre into this Description.

Mr. Blaine to inquire into this Peruvian Mair. The substance of the interview was

which Chili would demand, and replied:
"There was no Peruvian company at that
time. I supposed there was a sort of syndicate of gentlemen, able to pay the indemaity demanded by Chili, taking in recompense the guano and nitre beds."
The chairman questioned the witness as
to his interviews with Secretary Blaine.
Mr. Blaine seemed quite clear upon the
previous history of the Landreau claim; it
was one for which this Government could
properly exercise its good offices unofficially in securing a hearing and adjudication
by the Government of Peru. The secretary did not consider the Cochet claim as
entitled to the same consideration; hecause, he said, it was an assignment from
a foreign to an American citizen.
Witness understood that Shipherd told
Mr. Blaine that for the purpose of negotiation with Peru, he (Shipherd) was authorized to represent the Landreau claim. That,
in fact, the Cochet claim was a prior lien
and should take the precedence.
In answer to a question Senator Blair

the ways and means committee and would never be submitted to the House. Protec

manufacturer; it would cheapen the cost of material and labor to the extent it cheap-ened the necessaries of life. He then pro-soded to make an argument in opposition eeded to make an argument in opposition to a tariff for protection to show that, while the cost of living to many.

The committee rose and the House adjourned. its favors to a few, it increased

Government Receipts and Expenditures Washington, May 4—John M. Carson, clerk of the ways and means committee, has prepared a review of the financial operations of the government for the nine months ended March 31, TSS2, as compared with the same period of the previous year. According to this statement the total re-ceipts for the nine months of the two years espectively from the several sources named were as follows:

EXPEODITURES.

The Continued Fives.

Washington, May 4.—Attorney-General Brewster has given a written opinion in which he comes to the same conclusion as to the calling of continued fives as that lately indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury, viz., that these bonds must be called, the highest number-first.

Washington, May 4.—Assistant Post-aster Generals Hatton, Elmer and Hazen master Generals Hatton, Einer and Hazen and Superintendents Thompson and Jami-son of the railway mail service, Judge Fre-nam and Mr. Robbins, accompanied by Representative Pettibone and doorkeeper Brownlow left this afternoon for Knoxyille to attend the funeral of ex-Pestmaster Gen-eral Maynard.

Bills of High and Low Degree.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Some idea of the business before the present Congress can be formed by showing the number of bills now on the House and Senate calendars, which are being daily augmented. On the House calendar there are 650, in the following position: Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, 165; House calendar, 88; private calendar, 323; Speaker's table, 4; bills from the Senate on their liefs and second reading, 70. There are on her, that the bill passed the House with-nut debate."

4; bills from the Senate on their first and second reading, 70. There are on Mr. Beck made further reply, when Mr. sherman deprecated the discussion of the total of \$21 bills on the calendars of both How many more are yet to be re ported from committees it is impossible to tell, but at the expiration of no previou

KEYSTONE POLITICS.

GATES AJAR IN THE UNION RANKS.

A State Convention Called by the Independents What the Anti-Cameron Men Say-Bossism Denounced-Wolfe, the Independent.

At a conference of Independent Repub licans held in Philadelphia on January 12 1882, the following resolution was adopted

Resolved, That a convention be held on the 24th day of May, 1882, for the purpose of placing in nomination a full Indepen-dent Republican ticket for the offices to be filled at the general election next Novem-

above resolution, the State executive committee appointed at the said conference requests the Independent Republicans of sylvania to send delegates to the intended convention of May 24, the basis of

Mr. Blaine to inquire into this Feruvian affair. The substance of the interview was a pretty thorough discussion of the Cochet claim. Mr. Blaine made a point that it originated as a claim upon Peru by French chizens and that Shipherd could have no right against Peru that the Peruvians could not have; that the claim seemed merely an assignment to an American citizen.

Shipherd asserted that the claim was not a chose in action, but was based upon actual property. Mr. Blaine then seemed to assent to the proposition—if it was as Shipherd represented—that the American chaimant would be entitled to the kindly offices of his Government. Mr. Blaine communicated to us the substance of the instructions he had given Minister Hurbut and Minister Kifpatriek, and these in structions, Shipherd said, were all that the desired.

The witness was asked if he understood that the Peruvian company expected to be able to furnish the amount of indemnity which Chili would demand, and replied: "There was no Peruvian company at that time. I supposed there was a sort of syndicate of gentlemen, able to pay the indemnity demanded by Chili, taking in recompense the guano and nitre beds."

The chairman questioned the witness as to his interviews with Sceretary Blaine.

Mr. Blaine seemed quite clear upon the previous history of the Landreau claim; it was one for which this Government could proporely exercise its good offices unofficial.

The nomination of stated candidates by properly exercise its good offices unofficial.

The momination of stated candidates by properly exercise its good offices unofficial.

The momination of stated candidates by making the properly exercise its good offices unofficial.

The nomination of stated candidates by by the Independent Republicans in con-vention assembled or at the polls. Upon this very vital point there should be no mistake in the mind of any citizen of this Szute. The path of duty in this emergency leads forward, and not backward, and for-ward we should go until Bossism and Ma-ehineism and Stalwartism, aye, and Cam-eronism, are made to give way to pure Re-mublicanism.

In fact, the Cochect Chain was a prior hen and should take the precedence.

In answer to a question, Senator Blair said: "I never heard any allusions made by Shipherd to his offer of \$250,000 in stock to Harbut. I certainly would have heard it if anything of the kind was said." Adjourned.

The Tariii Question.

Washington, May 4.—The debate on the proposition to nominate a commission of mercantile experts to revise the tariif was continued in the House to-day.

Mr. Kasson said that on Saturday he would demand a vote.

Mr. Hatel, of Missouri, opposed the bill, declaring his hostillity to any duly laid upon the importation of salt.

Mr. Lane, of Maryland, speaking to the rectly.

Mr. Lane, of Maryland, speaking to the rectly.

Mr. Lane, of Maryland, speaking to the master's whip. Act quickly, and act dimeter.

A State couraging committee of 50 exceptions of the control of the cont The Tariff Question.

Washington, May 4.—The debate on the proposition to nominate a commission of mercantile experts to revise the tariff was continued in the House to-day.

Mr. Kason said that on Saturday he would demand a vote.

Mr. Hasson shis that on Saturday he would demand a vote.

Mr. Hath, of Missouri, opposed the bill, declaring his hostility to any duty laid upon the importation of salt.

Mr. Lane, of Maryiand, speaking to the Democratic side, said: "I will vote with you against this bill or for this bill, and then I will vote with you for any amendment that brings this House to the principles and details of the tariff of 1816, and I will go to the country on that issue and I have no doubt we shall have the support of the people."

Mr. Mortison of Illinois a member of will be immediately referred to the committeenan representing the district in which ha live. W.

of the people."

Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, a member of the committee on ways and means, opposed the pending bill, because he believed, if it became a law, it would support the general principles of the existing tariff.

If the proposed commission reported a plan which he lives. We argently invite a correspondence from the friends of political independence from all sections of the State. Again we say to the Independent Republicans of Pennsylvania, in the interest of justice and the Commonwealth's honor, leave in stone unturned to yindicate the

Is Wolfe Weakening

no time since last Saturday afternoon when the real Independents were willing to trust Woffe, and for two days they have had lit-tle hesitation in denouncing him for the bargain which promises to put him on the bosses' ticket for Congressman-at-lange. He is now regularly seated for that place. Some of the Independents expect to per-suade Wolfe to abandon this course before the convention next week, but the most of suade Wolfe to abandon this course before the convention next week, but the most of them unite in denouncing him for selling them out. They are more determined than ever, and there is a pretty unanimous *xpression that there can be no peace with Beaver on the ticket. The document was gotten up and copies of it were mailed to night, not only to the fifty members of the State countries but to the 250 Inducent. gotten up and copies of it were maliced tonight, not only to the fifty members of the
State committee, but to the 250 Independents in the different counties of the State
who participated in the original Independent conference of January 12th in this city,
and is the official call for the Independent
State convention on May 24th. It was
originally intended that this call should
not be issued until after the Machine Republican convention of May 10th, but the
lact of the result of the late Stalwart-Indelact of the result of the late Stalwart-Independent conference having been concession on the part of the Independents, it
was deemed advisable by Mr. McKee and
the other members of the executive committee to come out at once and in a manner that would leave no doubt as to the
intentions of the Independents.

The Opinion in Washington.

The Opinion in Washington Washington, May 4.—The result of the

political conference in Philadelphia is no regarded here as of any consequence to the future proceedings of the factions. The two sides are jointly committed to some virtuous precepts, which will not be binding to the party of the second part if the nominations do not suit.

Sherman's Friends Must Go.

Sherman's Friends Must Go.

Washington, May 4.—The Treasury Department is pretty busy just now getting rid of the special agents of the Treasury appointed during Hayes' administration. These agents, numbering thirty-five, are generally regarded as the confidential friends of the Secretary of the Treasury and they can make it mighty unpleasant for any collector or surveyor or other castoms officer who fails to give a hearify support to the treasury candidate for President. Secretary Sherman found these special agents very useful to him. Secretary Folger is not slow learning of rather usefulness and already this week he has removed two of the Sherman agents and appointed Folger-Arthur men in their places. The two to whom commissions were forwarded yesterday are Hon. James of the Sherman element of the same offence. and appointed Foiger-Armair men in their places. The two to whom commissions were forwarded yesterday are Hon. James Scovel, of New Jersey, and James C. Chalker, of Connecticut. Scovel displaces ex-Congressman Eliott. "John sherman's nèger special agent," as he sherman's nèger special agent," as he was designated. Chalker was a detective elected chief of police.

In mond ce-Ariegneny room of the mond of the same offence.

"It must eventually go into the hands of limitington, Chesapeake & Ohio interest. Malley case, Mrs. Cramer, mother of Jense places ex-Congressman Eliott. "John man, one of the most gallant soldiers in Sherman's nèger special agent," as he the war for the Union, was this evening was designated. Chalker was a detective elected chief of police.

secome his own successor in the senate ISSI, and that he will make no concession 1881, and that he will make no concessions that will interfere with his plans It is generally believed that General Beaver will be nominated for Governor. Senator Mitchell says that Senator Cameron and his friends will have an opportunity on May 10 of proving their sincerity; if the methods and candidates of the Republican convention are such as the Independents.

Norwalk, O., May 4.— The stockholders meeting of the W. & L. E. called for to-day, to actupon the extension of aid to the Cleveland and Marietta, did not take place on account of irregularity in the notice, but will meet the 16th. It is reported that the auditing committee will convene and accumulated. The ground for the shops here has been surveyed and platted. The plans and specifications are complete and in the hands of contractors, and work will begin upon them in a few days. The freight depot is in rapid course of con-

SIX THOUSAND IMMIGRANTS.

A Big Day at Castle Garden-What the New Comers have to Say. New York, May 3.—Six steamers arrived yesterday, bringing a total of 6,000 passengers. The scene at the Garden was a busy one. Barge after barge discharged its cargo of living freight only to return to incoming steamers to reload with newly-arrived im- shones, is friendly to the whites and has ing nor so wholesome as the beer brewed from hops. If the American people could be persuaded to fairly test Englishmade beer they would enlivate such a liking for it that in time they would drink nothing else. This is one of the great secrets of the goodness of pure ale. It is both refreshing and stimulating, and people who partake of it never drink spirit, nous liquors. English ale can be made.

both retresting and stimulating, and people who partake of it never drink spirituous liquors. English ale can be made
here as cheap as in England. The beer
can be sold for \$20 a barrel, or three cents;
a glass, and it will be found equally as good
as the imported article. We are going on
to Philadelphia, and shall probably start
in that city. We have brought money with
us, so that if the makers of ales now established here will not employ us, we will
start on our own capital." Speaking of their
earnings on the other side, Mr. Leigh stated
that this is a class of labor that is well paid.
"It does not matter how poor a family
is, it will huy beer," he remarked. "The
men employed in breweries are reliable
and remain in one firm for years. The pay
is from 25a to 50s a week, and that is no
small item to an Englishman who likes
ale." The "D. Steinman" had on board
some Datch cattle raisers, who are going
to Stevensville, Texas, to commence sheep
farming and cattle raisers, There are about
fifty men in this party each of whom brines

e moment. At the Labor Bureau, railroad men were At the Labor Burcau, railroad men were in great demand at \$1 45 a day. This is considered very good pay. They work ten hours a day with pick and shovel. It is not improbable that on board the "Italia," which is now lying in the bay, there will be a great number of Italian laborers fit for railway work. It is stated that the greater part of these Italians come here to the padrones, who pay their pasage over. It is owing to this fact that the men generally lead the lives of rae pickers, fruit yen, the padrones, who pay their passage over. It is owing to this fact that the men generally lead the lives of rag pickers, frait venders and beggars, as their profits from these callings are considered by above those they could make at any legitimate business. The demand for for all classes of help grows larger every day. There is a great scarcity of every kind of labor, and the arrival of limming rants at the rate of 5,000 a day does not cappear to lessen the demand. The arrivals for the past twenty-four hours are as follows: "Gallia," Liverpool, 4,269; "Baltie," Liverpool, 4,269; "Baltie," Liverpool, 4,269; "Taltie," Liverpool, 4,269; "Ta

Beaux, May 4.—The Socialists are on the war path. They intend to move a re-peal of all exceptional legislation, includ-ing the laws against the Jesnits and Social-

Loxpox, April 4.—The New understands of the Gauley, and the nearest point of the Parnellites will give the policy of Earl Spencer a fair trial.

Spencer a fair trial.

Intelligencer.

two companies of the Third Calvary from Washakie, which is the agency post. Only a few men were left to garrison the post while the two companies were sent to fight and Indians on this reservation. All were splendid fighters and were excellent scouts inder Gen. Crook in his campaign of '76-

and simply took advantage of the absence of the troops to take the war-path and leave the reservation. No confirmation or contradiction of the report has been obtained yet, but the best informed are uncasy and apprehend the report is true.

easy and apprehend the report is true.

CHICAGO, May 4.—The following order was issued to day from Lieut. Gen. Sheridan's headquarters: The flentenant-general commanding desires to express his great gratification at the successful results obtained from the indefatigable pursut of the hostile Apaches by Col. Forsythe and his command. He believes the result obtained is due to the careful management of Col. Mackenzie, commanding the district of New Mexico, and Col. Forsythe, in keeping scouts in Mexico to watch the movements of the Indians, and by arriving at a special understanding for co-operation with the Mexican military commanders on the border. The lieutenant-general tenders especially his thanks to Col. Forsythe and the officers and men of his command, and the officers and men of Major Tupper's command, who were associated with him.

OMAHA, May 4.—The rumor of an out-break of the Bannocks and Shoshones is discredited at army headquarters, here. No official information has been received, while, if the report was true, it would have been sent from Fort Washkie, unless the wires were cut. Besides this, army officers believe that Chief Washakie, of the Shos-

shones, is friendly to the whites and has his tribe in check.

Cincaoo, May 4—General Sheridan has no official information regarding the outberness of the state of the state

CHICAGO, May 4.—General Sheridan ha

Dernort, May 4.—The annual report of the Michigan Central railroad shows an increase of freight tradic of 51,400,000 tons, moved one mile, or 7.40 per cent over that of 1880. On account of low rates, incident to the trunk line war, freight carnings de-creased 5520,000; passenger traffic shows an increase of 20,200,000 passengers moved a mile.

Dernort, May 4 -At the annual meet-of the Michigan Central railroad, held here this forenoon, last year's board of director were re-elected.

LABOR NOTES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 4.—The sales an average capital of \$500 to speculate with.

The men come from the Mederland country and are of Dutch extraction. They have their families with them and intend continuing their journey at the earliest possible mongant, or the properties of wages, ranging in life or an increase of wages, ranging in the capital of the capital or the c

the Cleveland rolling mill company's wire mill for an increase of wages, ranging from 15 to 20 per cent. The employers reserved an answer until next Monday. Several hundred men are employed in the mill.

How Noted Political Leaders are Ad-

vancing West Virginia Interests.
"Gath" in Cincinnati Enquirer. "How is the railroad cetting on, in which

Vhat connections will such a road The road was not put down particularly to have connections. There is a road, however, now being built from Point Pleasant, on the Ohio river, to the mouth

"Has not Blaine's railroad from Rich-nond to Clifton Forge been a business

"Has not Biane's ratiroad trom teenmond to Clifton Forge been a business
failure?"

"Yes. It will not earn interest on its
bonds this year. Illaine, however, and the
builders of the road have no further interest in the property. It is a well built road,
and has the best kind of grades, but unfortunately it has no Western connections,
and therefore can get no freight. It stops
nearly at the summit of the Alleghany
mountains, but beyond some iron forges
and furnaces and a few grist mills it has
nothing to carry. Plaine's friends called nothing to carry. Blaine's friends called his attention to the fact, and told him to get out while the boom was on."
"What is to be the destiny of the Richmond & Allegheny Road?"

apprehand that it will go into the hands of a receiver at rome day not far distant, and will be remodeled on some scheme like that of the Eric Road; and then it will probably need such a connection to Richmond as the road Mr. Blaine and his friends built."

iriends built."

Said I to this gentleman, who is well informed about Virginia matters: "Is not Richmond City rather out of the line of Western freights, anyhow?"

"Oh, yes. The tendency of everything is to come North instead of taking the other course. Richmond is no great terminal point, and attracts comparatively little travel from the West. Ultimately cattle and grain and the produce from Southern Kentucky may come over the Chespeake and Ohi5 Road for sbipment at Hampton Roads, but rail-road building in Virginia, and all over the country for that matter, is about unspended. If the enterprises can be finished, which are already partly worked out it will be all that can be expected. The enterprise of selling bonds on new milroads reached its limits some time ago."

The Fate of the Rodgers. Washington, May 4—Secretary Chan-dler has received the following dispatch from Lieut. Berry, commanding the United States search steamer Rodgers:

Hon. W. Hunt, Secretary of the Navy, Wash-

Hon. W. Hunt, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:
The steamer Bodgers was destroyed by fire, originating in the forehold, on the 30th of November. All efforts to save the ship were unavailing. The people were landed safely, with difficulty, through the young ice, and are now quartered in the natives! houses. Little clothing and but one month's provisions were saved. Native food is abundant, and there is no danger of starying. The bearer of dispatches is en route. (Signed)

PAVORABLE CROP REPORTS.

The Condition of the Crops in West Vir-ginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Washington, May 4.—The department of agriculture furnishes the following favorable bulletin concerning the growing

West Virginia.—Winter wheat, with the same acreage, will show double the yield of 1881. Corn and oats are more generally planted. Fruits have been much damaged. Pennsylemia.—Notwithstanding an increase in general acreage, it is believed that grain and hay will not give average returns. Corn, oats, potatoes and tobaceo are more extensively planted.

Ohio.—Injury to winter wheat, despite increased acreage, will prevent more than an average crop. Oats and potatoes show some increase. Mendows have been injured. Dairy and trait interests look well.

The Prost in Ohio.

The Frost in Ohio.

Commers, May 4.—Secretary Chamberlain, of the State Board of Agriculture, basing his opinion on recent travel and correspondence, says: "The wheat crop in the southern half of Ohio has been damaged about ten per cent by frost, but very little in the northern half. Fruit in the southern half of the state is badly injured, but in the northern half there is no injury worth mentioning." The secretary will not issue a crop bulletin for May, the April situation as to wheat and fruit being virtually unchanged.

Another Questionable Investment.

Another Questionable Investment.
Columns, May 4.—The State superintendent of insurance to-day refused to relicense the National life insurance company of the United States of America, with headquarters in Chicago. The company was chartered by Congress some years ago, under Jay Cook, and since the suspension great complaint has been made against the company in regard to the purchase and exchange of police. The commissioner will not reliceuse except the company submit to a thorough examination.

DETROIT, May 4.—The residence of Rev. Theodore Buyse, a Roman Catholic priest, at Juckson, was robbed by burglars last night of three watches, \$50 cash and a pocket-book full of notes and papers. Total value \$300. One of the thieves struck the priest on the head because he would not get up and open the safe, then became frightened and fled.

The Usual Spring Schandion.

Larame City, Wyoning Tv., May 4.—

A wonderful discovery in native copper and silver seventeen miles northwest of this place, has just been made, directly across old the overland stage route. One runs 60 to 100 per cent copper, with gold and silver in paying quantities. Parties are stampeding to the new discovery from all directions.

Boycotting the Henthen in Scatiforuia. San Francisco, May 4 — While societies on all sides are being formed to shut out the Chinaman from all employment the heathen himself is not passive, but retailates when injured quite effectually. A very popular groceryman in Chicago, who sold goods cheap and enjoyed a large trade from the Chinese, offended them by assisting the tax collector in his work in Chinatown. The indignant heathen held a mass receipe the nant heathen held a mass meeting that evening and resolved to trade no more

s now as quiet as a church on a week day NEWS NOTES BY WIRE. Last month the were thirty-eight violent ourgh-an unenviable record

for a provincial town. Judge Benton, the pioneer of Wisconsin, died at Lacrosse, yesterday. A new cotton exchange at St. Louis was

inaugurated yesterday.

John S. Wise has been nominated by
the President for United States attorney of
the Eastern district of Missouri.

Atthe commencement of Lanetheological
seminary, Cincinnati, yesterday, lifteen
young gentlemen were licensed to preachnone from West Virginia. Rev. Dr. De
Witt, of Philadelphia, was made professor
of church history.

Train Robbers Rearrested.

Train Robbers Re-arrested.

Train Robbers Re-arrested.

Kedeker, May 4.—The Constitution's Fort Madison special says. The notorious Polk Wells and Cook were arrested this morning. They were found in Mr. Stinger's harn, about six miles from here, and surrendered at the muzzle of two double-barrel gans, in the hands of Stinger and his son. They were just brought in by Stinger and a posse of men in a wagon.

Dasiardly Attempts.

Dasiardly Attempts.

CINCINNATI, May 4.—At 1 o'clock this morning Con. Sweeney's drinking saloor, near the milroad, at Cedarville, Greene county, Ohio, had the entire end of the building blown out by dynamite An attempt was made to blow up Caldwell's drug store, but the charge failed to explode. Con Sweeney, his wife and children were in bed, remote from the point of the explosion, and were thrown to the floor. Going to the Promised Land.

ble then to settle in that country. Th time seems to have arrived when the Roth schilds should carg out their often report ed project of buying Palestine and colo nizing it with the persecuted people of their race.

New York, May 4.—The assembly of Polish Jews has declared in favor of emi-

gration to Palestine, and seven thousand families have applied for assistance to ena-

their race. The Malley Murder Frial.

New Haven, Conn., May 4.—In the Malley case, Mra. Cramer, mother of Jennie, reiterated her testimony given at the preliminary examination at West Haven,

The Execut from Russia - The Persecution Not of a Religious Character-The Hebrens Made to Suffer for All the Attempts on the Caar's Life-America Their Refuge.

dialogue to-day with two Jews in Castle Garden. One of them was a Russian Jew, a graduate of an agricultural college, who had just arrived in this country, and the other was an American Jew, a resident of

"We are told," the reporter said to the

"We are told," the reporter said to the Russian Jew, "that in the anti-Jewish movement under the Czar, Christian intolerance plays the chief part."

"That is atterly false." the Russian replied. "The educated Russians don't care about any religion, and the Russian pearantry are the most tolerant people in the world, while Russian law is most liberal in regard to religion." "And the law," cu-tinued the Jewish agriculturist, "is not a dead letter either, at least so far as the Hebrews are concerned."

Hebrews are concerned."
"What is, then, the trouble?" asked the reporter.
"That is a curious thing," said the Rt s-

sian Jow, "and to make a long story short, I will say this: Russia is already in a state of revolution, and this revolution is a political as well as an economical or social one. In such a state of things the middle pointeal as well as an economical or social one. In such a state of things the middle-men, who serve the ruling classes us a to ol for oppressing the people, are usually first to suffer from the weath of the oppressed. Unhappily, our people in the Czar's country—that is, the great majority of them—are the middlemen. Please mark this well: While the educated Russian revolutionists deal deadly blows at the head of the Czar's government, at the same time the revolutionary peasantry strike their blows at another part of the government, namely, the middlemen, who happen, as I have said, in this case to be Jews. A Czar is killed and the Jews are forced to fly. Thus two important steps are won, and two revolutionary extremes, the Nihilists and the peasants, are brought nearer to each other. When they have united in their work, and that time is mear at hand, then a revolution will be accomplished in Russia."

"And in order to escape the horrors of revolution your people fly from Russia?"

volution your people fly from Russia

"And in order to escape the horrors of revolution your people hy from Russia?" inquired the reporter.

"I would be wrong if I gave a sweeping affirmative answer," said the Russian emgrant. "We, the educated Russian Jews, have taken an active part in the revolutionary movement, and you must be aware that among the Nihilitss who have been hanged or who are dying in the Siberian mines," and in the Czar's notifical prisons, there is a good proportion of Jews. But now we are not needed by the Nihilits for this reason. Their cause of course is a political one, and the fact that there were Jews among them, they fear, might divert it into a race struggle, which is exactly what Minister Ignatieff is trying his best to do. Of course we could not stay idle in Russia, waiting perhaps to be hobbed, and so the majority of our people have no choice but to enigrate."

"Are there many Jews in Russia ready to emigrate to this country?"

"There are in Russia about 3,000,000 Jews, that is nearly half, of all the Jews now in the world, and the word 'America' is oftener on the tongue of every one of them than even the word 'rouble.' America, in their opinion, is the veritable land of promise, full of manna and idollars, in which everybody but the lazy can have plenty, and the Russian Jews are not lazy. I have heard that there is a scheme to bring here this year about 160,000 Russian Jews. Indeed, the only question is how to raise money for the expense of the voyage."

raise money for the expense of the voyage."
"What about the Jewish agricultural colonies here?" the reporter asked.
"Now you strike the main point," interposed the American Jew. "That is a funny story. Here is my friend who, though a graduate of the Imperial Agricultural College never held in his hands a rake, a hay fork or a scythe, and probably never gaw a plough in actual use."
"Yes, on the college farm," answered the agriculturalist.
"Well, that is a queer boss for a lowish."

and the like—in short, everybody except farmers. Think of a liorse race between a man born and grown up on the deck of a vessel and a Cossack, born and almost grown up on horseback. Yet, my friends, the dreaming agriculturists are going to beat our Yankee farmers, and, besides, to reform our life on some Russian socialistic-communistic plan, and thus to open a new era in the history of the people of Israei. Plans of a child, nothing else:"

The Fastest Train in the United States

The Fastest Train in the United States.

New York, May 4.—The Boston and Albary railroad have put on a limited express between Boston and New York, via Springfield and Hartford, which will make the fastest time of any train in this country, and will equal the time made by the celebrated last train in England. The new train leaves Boston at 4:30 r. st. and reaches New York at 10:30 r. st., making the run at 234 inites in six hours, with twelve stops averaging three minutes each, an actual this train to rank as one of the fastest in this train to rank as one of the fastest in the world. On account of the high rate of speed, the train will be limited to six cars, and seats in drawing room cars will be sold only to passengers holding tickets for Springfield or beyond. The train popularly known as the "Flying Dutchman" on the Great Western railway of England makes the run from London to of England makes the run from London to Exeter, a distance of 194 miles, in four hours and fourteen minutes, with four stops, an average of nearly forty-six miles an hour. The express on the Great Northern railway makes the distance from London to Leed, 187 miles, in four hours, running at the rate of nearly forty-seven miles an hour. The Irish mail, or, as it has been called, the "Flying Irishman," on the London & Northwestern railway, makes the run from London to Edinburg, a distance of 385 miles, in nine hours, an average of nearly forty-four miles per hour. The Scotch express on the Midhard line runs from London to Glasgow, 425 miles, at an average speed of forty and one-half miles per hour. These are the five fastest trains in England.

On the Track.

LEXINGTON, KY., May 4.—To-day's races of the Kentucky association were well attended. The weather was bright and warm, and the track in good condition. Betting was light.

Apollinaris "THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

"A necessity at every Table and at every Bar." New York Tribune.

British Medical Journal

ANNUAL SALE, IO MILLIONS. Of ali Grocers, Druggists, & Min. Wat. Dealers.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

in the New York Custom House under General Arthur and he is expected to do effective work in New York. New Jersey and Connecticut. Scovel, it is said, will be ordered to Louisiana and Mississippi, where his eloquent, witty and winning style of oratory is expected to be most effective, particularly among the colored brethren of the South. Scovel's immediate work is believed to be the election of Kellogy to Congress next November from a Louisiana district, his term as Senator expiring on the 4th of March next. Caicago, May 4.—It is stated that the KING COTTON. Sixty-Eight Millions Paid in the Shape of Revenue in Twenty Years. Washington, May 4.—A letter from the PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—The executive committee of the Citizens' Republican As-Penusyvania Politics daily growing in strength that President the Senate, to-day, showing the total Washington, Ilay 4.—Many of the In-lependent Republicans in Pennsylvania bink that no practical result will grow out of the recent conference in Philadelphia. They say that Mr. Cameron's object is to sociation, which is the committee that con-Wind River Agency, 120 miles north of Arthur has offered the English mission to amount of internal revenue collected on ducted the Wolfe campaign last fall, has raw cotton, from the time the tax was imissued the following order: posed, in 1862, until it was repealed, in To the Independent Republicans of Pennsyl 1868. Including that received from all